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INDONESIA

The "New Order" Government, which came to power in 1966 in the wake of an abortive, Communist Party-backed coup, has its authority concentrated in a small group of active-duty and retired military officers and civilian technocrats acting under the dominant leadership of President Soeharto. A partly elected, partly appointed Parliament serves as a forum for consultation on and promulgation of legislation proposed by the Executive Branch. In reaction to the legacy of political and economic turmoil from the Sukarno days, the Government gives priority to economic development, stability, and social equity, and has been generally successful in these areas.

Faced with a wide diversity of ethnic, social, linguistic, and religious groups, Indonesian governments have continually sought to create a national identity and develop a governing system which can accommodate this diversity while strengthening national unity. In meeting this challenge, the Soeharto Government has made Pancasila the national social and political ideology and the centerpiece of its political program. Pancasila consists of five principles: belief in one supreme god, belief in a just and civilized humanity, nationalism, democracy, and social justice. Government based on it emphasizes social harmony and the traditional Indonesian process of consultation and consensus as major elements in decisionmaking. In 1985 the Government passed legislation strengthening Pancasila's central role in society by requiring all social organizations to acknowledge Pancasila as their fundamental philosophy.

Indonesia has a mixed economy with the State involved in nearly all sectors. The remarkable economic growth over the past decade has recently slowed somewhat. Chinese-Indonesian citizens are heavily represented in the modest but increasingly active private sector. Indonesia's national ideology and current 5-year economic plan stress improved social welfare for all without discrimination.

Although there were improvements in the human rights situation in 1985, problems nevertheless remain. These include unexplained deaths and disappearances, reports of torture and cruel treatment of prisoners, and restrictions on freedom of speech and press, freedom of movement, and activities of political parties and labor organizations.

In East Timor periodic skirmishes between the dwindling number of Fretilin guerrillas and the army continued, with unknown but relatively small numbers of casualties on both sides. The Government has permitted increased access to East Timor, including a series of escorted diplomatic visits and tours by Western newsmen. As a result of ambitious government plans, East Timor is benefiting from significant improvements in social services, particularly education and health centers, communications, and economic conditions.

In Irian Jaya, fear of activities by the Organization for Papuan Freedom (OPM) rebels and the Indonesian army continued to influence Irianese to cross into neighboring Papua New Guinea. Observers believe that reduced Indonesian military activity in Irian Jaya has significantly cut down the number of new border crossers.

INDONESIA

RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Section 1 Respect for the Integrity of the Person, Including Freedom from:

a. Political Killing

Press reports of covert summary executions of suspected criminals continued to appear in 1985, although the overall number of killings is believed to be less than in previous years. The executions, begun in 1982, started as a response to the fast-rising rate of violent crime. While the specific perpetrators of these executions, known euphemistically as "mysterious killings," have not been publicly identified, past comments by government officials supported the widespread public suspicion of government involvement. In contrast to previous years, government offfcials made virtually no public comments on the so-called "mysterious killings".

Officially, press reporting of "mysterious killings" is banned, but in practice a variety of newspapers report periodic discoveries of unidentified corpses found shot, stabbed, or beaten to death, which, combined with other characteristics, are generally understood to mark victims of "mysterious killings." One widely respected daily newspaper reports crime statistics from time to time, including unidentified, unexplained murders, implying a monthly figure of 25 to 50 victims country-wide, but it is impossible to know how many of these should be considered "mysterious killings." It is very difficult to estimate the number of such killings as they are indistinguishable from many other acts of violence, particularly among criminal bands. In the past there have been claims that some of the killings were politically motivated, but no such assertions have been made recently. Earlier claims were not substantiated.

Another police response to increasing crime is a new policy of "shoot to kill" in instances of violent crimes where the criminal is attempting to escape from the police. Presumably as part of an effort to make this new policy well-known, incidents of police shootings have received wide press coverage over recent months.

There have been no substantiated reports of political killings in Irian Jaya or East Timor, both areas of ongoing internal strife between authorities and the rebels. The Government continued to offer amnesty to rebels in both provinces. The commander of a Fretilin military unit, Muruk, and several of his followers took advantage of the amnesty and surrendered in January, 1985. Although the Government maintains restrictions on their movements, the amnesty has been generally respected for these individuals. While rebel activity in Irian Jaya continues, there have been no reports of political killings on either side.

b. Disappearance

In late 1985, an Indonesian Muslim social organization developed a list of 40 or more people who "disappeared" during the 1984 Tanjung Priok Riots and are presumed dead. Continued reports of disappearances often refer to cases before 1985. The Amnesty International report on East Timor, published in 1985, for example, lists disappearances up to 1984. Regularized International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) access to prisons in East Timor and elsewhere in Indonesia has

helped to locate some persons thought to have disappeared. In Irian Jaya, increasingly, persons presumed to have disappeared are found to have crossed into Papua New Guinea.

c. Torture and Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

Although stated government policy discourages torture and cruel punishment of prisoners or detainees, instances of torture, cruel treatment, and even death while under detention are reported periodically in the press and elsewhere. Amnesty International, in its 1985 Report on East Timor, again cites what it claims is a military manual issued to Indonesian troops in East Timor which appears to permit the use of torture and threats on the lives of prisoners. The U.S. Government is unaware of any evidence that would verify the authenticity of the document. There have been a number of press reports of prisoners' claims of maltreatment by the police, and of individuals arrested and subsequently dying while in police custody. The authorities generally do not respond to such reports nor do they provide the public a more detailed explanation about the victims' deaths.

d. Arbitrary Arrest, Detention, or Exile

Although the December 1981 Criminal Procedures Code (KUHAP) contains protections against arbitrary arrest and detention and specifies the right of prisoners to legal counsel and notification of family members, a number of abuses still occur. The provisions of the KUHAP are honored more often in urban areas than in small towns or remote provinces, in part because of a shortage of trained trial lawyers and ignorance of the law on the part of those detained as well as by the police. Indonesian law does not specifically include the right of habeas corpus or its equivalent. Martial law, declared in 1957, has never been lifted. Under special emergency provisions instituted in 1966, a military organization, the Command for the Restoration of Security and Order (KOPKAMTIB) has wide powers to detain and interrogate persons thought to endanger national security. These special powers supersede the KUHAP protections and apply particularly to cases of suspected subversion, sabotage, secession, or corruption. No cases of KOPKAMTIB exercising its extralegal powers were reported during 1985.

Although precise estimates of the number of persons detained without trial are unavailable, human rights observers believe there may be at least as many as 500 throughout Indonesia, including in Aceh, East and Central Java, Irian Jaya, and East Timor. The Governor of East Timor reports that a number of Timorese have been released from detention for lack of evidence. Since 1981 Indonesian authorities have used Atauro Island off the coast of East Timor as a detention facility for Timorese suspected of supporting Fretilin, or of having family members fighting with it. The number of detainees at Atauro reached 4,000 in late 1982 and then fell steadily. In October 1985, when the Government returned 239 detainees to the main Timor Island, only 932 remained on Atauro, most of them from the Viqueque area. While the Government intends to return them as soon as possible, many have asked to stay on Atauro until there is no longer any possible Fretilin threat in the Viqueque area. In the meantime, the ICRC continues to provide nutritional and medical assistance to those still detained on Atauro.

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Although Indonesia is a party to a number of International Labor Organization (ILO) conventions on the right to organize and bargain collectively and on forced labor, government officials have made clear that Indonesia's obligations under these conventions will not be allowed to interfere with "Pancasila" labor relations. There have been no reports of the use of forced labor in Indonesia in recent years.

e. Denial of Fair Public Trial

Political interference and corruption exist in the Indonesian legal system. In criminal proceedings, defendants are sometimes able to buy their way out of prosecution at various stages of the proceedings. In civil cases, court decisions are sometimes influenced by the payment of bribes. In response to these abuses, from time to time the Government has taken action against particularly flagrant offenders, but by and large these practices continue unabated.

In cases involving what could broadly be defined as "political" issues, particularly instances in which persons are being tried under the subversion provisions of 1963, the accused are rarely, if ever, found innocent. The Government vigorously pursued prosecution of persons charged in connection with the 1984 Tanjung Priok riots. All of the persons tried during 1985 for involvement with the riots or the various bombing incidents in Java in 1984-85 have been found guilty of antigovernment activity and received stiff sentences. In all such security-related cases, it is widely believed that the Government will ensure conviction irrespective of the evidence presented in court. Although the Government has not announced data on the number of persons serving sentences for subversion, one reliable estimate suggests there may be several hundred.

A number of well-known figures were tried in 1985 under subversion laws: Muslim preacher A.M. Fatwa for purported instigation of rioting in Tanjung Priok in 1984; retired Lieutenant General H.R. Dharsono for subversive and criminal activity following the riots; a former government minister for involvement in bombings in Jakarta; and a 23-year-old publisher in Jogjakarta accused of printing articles appearing to oppose the Government. Fatwa was convicted and sentenced to 18 years in prison. Attorneys for General Dharsono sought to have the case dismissed on the grounds that the 1963 regulations, promulgated in response to the serious internal instability of that time, were no longer valid in Indonesia's present stable condition. The court did not accept this argument. In the same case, Dharsono's attorneys claimed the retired general was not permitted to meet with legal counsel for most of the 7 months he was held preceding his trial, and that his continued detention during trial contravened common legal practice, which would permit him to be released on bail. However, during the trial he was given full opportunity to air his views and those of defense witnesses as well; although the court permitted only 6 of the 12 witnesses the defense sought to testify. Dharsono received a 10-year sentence.

The Government's execution of four former Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) activists in mid-1985 generated strong criticism from some foreign governments and private organizations. The Government responded by noting that each of the victims had been tried, provided the right of appeal, and executed in accordance with Indonesian law.

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Indonesia's criminal justice system lacks the number of courts, trained judges, prosecutors, and police needed to cope with the increase in crime in recent years. As a result there are frequently lengthy delays in scheduling trials. Trials are conducted by a three-judge panel which hears evidence, decides guilt or innocence, and assesses punishment. Although the right of appeal is not absolute, it is observed in most cases. Most court sessions are open to the public, and most defendants have access to counsel.

As government employees, judges in Indonesia come under the jurisdiction of the Executive Branch. The Indonesian society of trial lawyers, Peradin, has noted that interference from the Executive Branch greatly affects the independence of the judiciary. In 1985 the Government proposed legislation which would establish judges as civil servants with a slightly more independent position.

f. Arbitrary Interference with Privacy, Family, Home, or Correspondence

Judicial warrants for searches are required except for suspected subversion, economic crimes, and corruption. However, forced or surreptitious entry by security agencies reportedly occurs periodically. Both local and international telephone calls are believed to be monitored selectively by government security agencies. Although, in general, correspondence is not monitored, letter mail to and from East Timor is subject to official scrutiny.

Permits are required for the import of foreign publications and video tapes, which must be reviewed by government censors. Some foreign newspapers and magazines, especially from Australia, cannot be imported. Communist literature is prohibited. Foreign publications which do enter Indonesia are subject to censorship.

Excepting one quasi-official daily newspaper which uses Chinese characters and claims a circulation of over 100,000, Chinese language publications can neither be imported nor produced domestically. Chinese characters are routinely blotted out of foreign news photos and advertising. There are no laws against speaking Chinese, but the Government lays heavy stress on the learning and use of the national language, Bahasa Indonesia, to promote national unity.

Section 2 Respect for Civil Rights, Including:

a. Freedom of Speech and Press

Freedom of speech and press is circumscribed. The Constitution gives Parliament the authority to legislate these restrictions. In recent years, Parliament has helped create a body of law delimiting the rights of individuals and of the Government. In the absence of implementing regulations for many of these laws, different government agencies frequently interpret them as they choose. The result is that these agencies hold considerable discretionary authority in the field of civil rights; e.g., in freedom of the press and speech. Traditional governmental concern about public statements or publications which could be perceived as critical of the Government, and therefore threatening to the nation's stability, is a major factor inhibiting the exercise of free speech and press.

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Opposition groups are generally free to meet and formulate views, but they are inhibited from disseminating them publicly because of media reluctance to risk official disapproval or because of informal government instructions not to publish the opinions of or news about prominent opposition figures. In 1985 the Government brought to trial several well-known figures whom it accused of committing or contributing to possibly subversive acts while speaking their views. Authorities provided general topic guidelines to Muslim speakers during the Muslim holidays, when preachers addressed large gatherings. In a few instances, preachers who went beyond these guidelines were arrested.

The general lack of specific, clear guidelines on what is permissible has generated a significant degree of self-censorship both in public speaking and in the press. School faculties sometimes refrain from producing materials, including dissertations, which they believe might provoke government displeasure. Publishers also are unwilling to accept manuscripts dealing with controversial issues. Foreign books critical of the Government or dealing with sensitive topics, such as human rights, are similarly avoided by importers. Foreign periodicals, readily available in Indonesia, are scrupulously censored by their private importers in order to avoid government confiscation of the materials. With few exceptions this self-censorship is thorough and effectively responds to government concerns.

The press is largely privately owned. While espousing a "free" press, the Government expects the media to be "responsible" by supporting national economic development goals and domestic stability. While journalists and publishers practice considerable self-censorship, the Government closely monitors the media for material it finds unacceptable. In such instances, editors or journalists routinely receive oral instructions from government officials about news which cannot be reported. Articles and editorials do address sensitive issues, and, within the vaguely defined limitations, journalists are sometimes given a surprisingly wide latitude in which to operate. Directly or indirectly the press periodically criticizes government officials and policies, with no negative result from authorities. Outside Jakarta the press occasionally draws public attention to corruption cases involving government officials.

There is a single, government-run television network. Private radio stations, of which there are more than 400 throughout the country, are required to use government-provided news reports.

In 1985 the Government invited two separate groups of foreign journalists to visit East Timor. Of the resulting reports, the local press avoided publication of all but the mildest articles. Some of the same material in the foreign press entered Indonesia without trouble, and some was subsequently censored.

During 1985 the Department of Information suspended publication of two small-circulation journals, both for printing what the Government perceived to be inflammatory, antigovernment articles. One journal was permitted to reopen. The editor of the other journal was sentenced to 8 years in prison.

b. Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and Association

Regional and national meetings of virtually all organizations must have government permission, and local jurisdictions often require prior approval for smaller gatherings as well. While such approval is usually granted, there are restrictions on meetings in East Timor. The Government authorizes public assembly for social and ceremonial events and, as long as there is no perceived security risk, for political activities.

In mid-1985, the Parliament passed a "Social Organizations" bill (known as the "ORMAS" bill) which requires virtually all organizations to accept the state ideology of Pancasila. The law, which has yet to be implemented, empowers the Government, with the approval of the Supreme Court, to disband any organization it believes to be acting against the tenets of Pancasila. In addition, government approval will be required before any organization can accept funding from foreign donors. The ORMAS bill is the fifth and final piece of a five-part package of controversial political legislation designed to broaden and strengthen government control over the political process. The other four bills passed in the 1984-85 legislative session similarly served to consolidate and extend government influence on political parties, the composition of Parliament, national referendums, and general elections.

Indonesian workers are organized in a national federation (SPSI) which has been composed of 21 national industrial unions. These unions have recently been reduced in number and will no longer maintain regional and district organizations. No decision has been reached about the final number of unions that will be formed. They have a total membership of some 3 million out of a work force of 65 million, in which some 15 million persons are employed in the industrialized sector. The SPSI is the only trade union federation legally permitted in Indonesia, and all trade unions must belong to it. Political activity by the SPSI is forbidden. It is not permitted to organize civil servants or workers in government-owned enterprises nor in major sectors of the economy declared by the Government to be vital, such as air transportation and oil. However, some professional organizations, such as those for teachers, do act as unions in some respects.

Restrictions on the SPSI's autonomy include the imposition of government appointees in many of its positions, a requirement that its senior officials be active members of the government-sponsored GOLKAR, and extensive government intervention in labor-management relations. The law requires government permission for strikes, which as a matter of practice is never given.

c. Freedom of Religion

The constitutional guarantees of religious freedom apply only to those religions recognized by the State--Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, and Hinduism. Although the Indonesian population is overwhelmingly Muslim, practice and teaching of the other recognized faiths are permitted.

A plethora of mystical and other "folk religions" also exists. In 1985 the North Sumatra High Prosecutor banned 13 mystical sects, with approximately 18,000 adherents in all. While it appears that the Government tolerates private

practice of banned religions, adherents of these groups are occasionally harassed by local authorities.

A 1972 letter of the Supreme Prosecutor reiterated a Presidential Decree of 1962 banning membership in Jehovah's Witnesses and the Baha'i faith. Although technically belief in one of these religions is not prohibited, legal decisions based on the 1972 and 1962 decrees made clear that such belief implies membership, which is illegal.

Because the first tenet of Pancasila specifies belief in a Supreme Being, atheism is forbidden. Some animists in remote parts of Indonesia have reportedly been pressured to convert to Islam or Christianity in order to fulfill the requirement of belief in a Supreme Being. There are no legal bars to religious conversion, and conversions between faiths do occur. However, proselytizing in heavily Islamic areas is seen as potentially disruptive and is discouraged. For this reason, restrictions on the activities of foreign missionaries, such as difficulty in obtaining or renewing visas or residence permits, have increased in such areas in recent years. In other areas, missionary activities are relatively unimpeded and in fact are welcomed in remoter districts where government resources in fields such as education and health are insufficient.

Official holidays include Christian, Hindu, and Buddhist, as well as Muslim holy days. Indonesian Muslims, Christians, and Buddhists maintain active links with coreligionists outside Indonesia. Travel to religious gatherings is permitted. The Government organizes annual Hajj trips to Mecca for Indonesians wishing to undertake this pilgrimage.

d. Freedom of Movement Within the Country, Foreign Travel, Emigration, and Repatriation

Although movement within Indonesia generally is unimpeded, restrictions do exist. The Government requires permits to change residence in certain areas, primarily to control the further shift of population from rural to urban locations. Since 1958-59, ethnic Chinese have been denied the right to live in rural areas of Java. Travel to certain regions, including much of eastern Indonesia, requires a permit. There are also restrictions on movement to and within East Timor and within parts of Irian Jaya. Former political detainees associated with the abortive 1965 coup attempt are required to notify authorities of travel away from their homes. Members or alleged supporters of the PKI outside Indonesia have not been allowed to return except on a case-by-case basis. The Government has tried to keep track of all of the 2.5 million former members of the PKI and some 20 million members of its front groups. However, government statements indicate that it has lost track of several million of them (including fairly senior members.)

The Government periodically restricts foreign travel of domestic critics and others in disfavor with the Government. An estimated 20,000 Indonesians are currently not permitted to leave the country. They include "Petition of 50" members critical of the Government, those arrested in the student riots of 1974, and others. However, other critics of the Government are free to travel abroad, and a person banned at one time may be permitted to travel subsequently. A Presidential Instruction in 1985 removed a requirement for students to obtain government permission before going abroad

to study. In July the Director General of Immigration announced that Indonesian students will no longer be permitted to study in 31 countries: those which are "Socialist-Communist;" those with which Indonesia has no diplomatic ties; and those termed "extremist," particularly Libya, Iraq, Syria, and Iran. Although many of the countries concerned protested this decision, it is unclear whether the Government has rescinded it.

In October the Government announced that it will move 1,324 "illegal immigrants" to the Island of Sumba. Most of these reportedly are Chinese who illegally reentered Indonesia after having left it for China in the 1960's. Government officials state that Sumba will be a temporary residence site until the countries of origin of these people agree to take them back. Earlier in the year the press reported signs that the Government planned to settle up to 15,000 "illegal immigrant" families in Sumba.

Under its humane refugee policy, Indonesia has given first asylum to over 95,000 Indochinese refugees since 1975. In cooperation with the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Government also has provided one of the region's three refugee processing centers, where Indochinese refugees who have landed in Indonesia, as well as those from other first asylum countries, are given training to prepare them for permanent residence in other countries.

In 1985 residents of Irian Jaya continued to cross into territory of Papua New Guinea, but in much smaller numbers than in 1984. There currently are an estimated 10,000 Irianese in refugee camps in Papua New Guinea. Most fled their homes in response to rebel warnings or threats of Government and OPM warfare or other disturbances in their home areas. Continued rebel allegations of Indonesian military reprisals against border crossers have kept most of them from returning to their homeland. Since 1984 the Indonesian and Papua New Guinea governments have worked together closely in an effort to resolve the border crosser problem and to ensure the peaceful return of Irianese to their homes. To date, however, less than a thousand have returned under government-sponsored programs. In late 1985, the Government agreed that any Irianese who wished to return to Irian Jaya were welcome, and those who did not were free to live where and how they wish.

Section 3 Respect for Political Rights: The Right of Citizens to Change Their Government

The Government has its authority largely concentrated in the hands of a small group of active-duty and retired military officers and civilian technocrats led by President Soeharto. This system ensures the continued role of the military in all fields of governmental activity. The Parliament, political parties, and the general public have little ability to influence government decisions. However, particularly in budgetary matters, including military procurement, civilian technocrats exercise decisive influence, and government ministers are obliged to defend their departments' budgets and programs before parliamentary committees, the proceedings of which receive wide press coverage.

All adult citizens, except active-duty members of the armed forces and convicted criminals serving prison sentences, are eligible to vote in 1987 for the 400 elected members of

Parliament. In mid-1985 the Government announced that persons convicted of involvement in the 1965 PKI-inspired coup attempt may be permitted to vote for the first time under the New Order Government. To do so, however, they must pass a stringent government review of their current and past activities to ensure there is no lingering PKI taint. Elections for Parliament, held every 5 years, are scheduled for 1987. Currently, the military is represented in Parliament by 75 appointed members, who join the 360 elected members and 25 other appointed ones for a total of 460. In accordance with the 1985 law, in the 1987 election 400 members of Parliament will be elected; there will be 400 appointees, all from the military.

The President is elected by the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR), which consists of Parliament plus an equal number of appointed members and sits in a special session every 5 years following the general parliamentary election.

Parliament considers laws presented to it by government departments and agencies but does not draft laws on its own. The Government seeks to resolve any potential parliamentary concerns before the bills are officially presented to Parliament. Parliament can and does change the text and intent of bills it reviews. Bills of major significance, however, are often passed with little or no alteration. Usually Parliament works on the basis of consensus, not majority voting, to resolve any differing views during committee consideration of a bill.

A 1975 law limits the number of political parties to three. One of these is made up of four former Muslim political parties and another of former nationalist and Christian parties. Members in these two parties occasionally reflect their earlier party affiliations, thereby exacerbating factional splits in their new parties. This is one factor weakening the parties' election prospects and diminishing their ability effectively to represent their constituents' concerns to the Government. The third, GOLKAR, is a longstanding, government-sponsored organization of functional groups which serves a role similar to that of a political party. In the three national elections since 1971, GOLKAR has won with more than 60 percent of the vote each time. Civil servants and their families are expected to vote for GOLKAR. Districts which support non-GOLKAR candidates may find government resources devoted to development projects in the area reduced. The two parties and GOLKAR are prohibited from organizing and operating officially below the district level except during election campaigns. Critics contend this system gives GOLKAR an advantage, since its civil service members have constant access to small towns and villages because of their official duties.

The PKI and a formerly powerful Muslim party (MASYUMI) linked with separatist rebellions in the late 1950's are specifically banned. Members of the former and many leaders of the latter are not allowed to run for office or to be active politically. In 1985 even a family relationship to a person accused of Communist party sympathies or involvement could prevent one from running for office.

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Section 4 Governmental Attitude Regarding International and Nongovernmental Investigation of Alleged Violations of Human Rights

The Government considers outside investigations of alleged human rights to be interference in its internal affairs. Amnesty International representatives, for example, have been refused official access to Indonesia because of the organization's continued criticism of the Government and the Government's belief that it is biased. There is no local chapter of Amnesty International, although individual citizens may have memberships.

In 1985 the Government concluded an agreement with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) permitting it to: conduct an annual series of visit to prisoners detained in connection with the events in East Timor; provide medical and food aid to displaced persons on Atauro Island as well as to assess the situation of those persons returned to the main island after having been displaced in Atauro; carry out medical-nutritional surveys to vulnerable villages in East Timor; and continue efforts to reunite divided families in East Timor and abroad (mainly Portugal).

In addition, the ICRC is permitted to visit prisoners convicted of participation in the PKI-backed attempted coup in 1965.

The Government largely declined to comment on the Amnesty International Report on East Timor issued in mid-1985 and refused to respond to any of the allegations made in it. In response to a European Parliament resolution condemning the execution of former PKI activists and a proposal to condemn human rights practices in Indonesia, the Indonesian Government sent a delegation to the Parliament to defend Indonesia's policies.

A number of domestic organizations are concerned with human rights. The Department of Justice has an agency charged with the drafting of legal codes to replace the colonial laws still in effect. This agency also has responsibility for the establishment of legal documentation facilities and for programs to inform citizens of their legal rights. In addition, several state university law departments and private groups associated with mosques and churches are involved in providing legal counseling services. The trial lawyers association, Peradin, provides some free legal services to the disadvantaged.

There are private legal aid organizations which help in cases of human rights violations by defending or representing aggrieved parties in court and by stimulating press attention and discussion. Several of these were prominent in defending persons charged in connection with rioting in Jakarta in 1984. These private legal aid organizations have established offices in many larger Indonesian cities but they are dependent on donations. In 1985 the Government refused to permit a foreign donation to one of these legal aid groups. The Jakarta city government withdrew long-supplied funding to another, reportedly as a cost-cutting measure. The ORMAS bill requiring government approval of any foreign funding is expected to result in an overall reduction of contributions to these organizations.

In its 1985 Report, Amnesty International expresses concern about continuing reports of extrajudicial executions,

"disappearances," torture, and arbitrary arrests and detention on political grounds by the security forces. It was also especially concerned about alleged human rights violations in the aftermath of and related to the 1984 Tanjung Priok riots, and, in connection with the abortive 1965 coup, the continued detention of about 200 prisoners, a number of whom it believes may not have received fair trials. Freedom House rated Indonesia "partly free."

ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL SITUATION

Indonesia is the fifth most populous country in the world and the largest nation in Southeast Asia, with a population in 1985 estimated at 173,103,000. Although the population growth rate has been reduced to 2 percent, population pressure on the overcrowded islands of Java, Madura, and Bali continues to be a government concern. In an effort to reduce some of this pressure, and to develop more isolated parts of the country, the Government has an ambitious "transmigration" program which attempts to resettle farmers from overcrowded areas in less populous and usually more backward and remote areas.

The memory of the economic and social chaos of the last years of the Sukarno regime continues to ensure that orderly social and economic development for all segments of society remains the New Order's primary goal. This goal is reiterated in the fifth principle of Pancasila, social justice, which is interpreted to mean that the basic human needs of all Indonesians should be satisfied without discrimination. While there continue to be great disparities in wealth and opportunity, under the Soeharto Government the benefits of development and improved economic conditions have been widespread. Although the Government has largely abandoned special programs designed to strengthen the "Pribumi" or ethnic Indonesian role in business, an increasing number of young ethnic Indonesians are now choosing business careers over civil service jobs.

World Bank figures show the per capita gross national product (GNP) at $560 for 1983. Although agriculture is the most important domestic sector of the economy, accounting for more than 30 percent of the GNP and employing about 66 percent of the labor force, petroleum exports of 800,000 to 900,000 barrels per day dominate the external economy. Economic growth continues at a moderate but steady pace but is expected to decline from 1984's 6 percent to about 3 percent for 1985. A continued soft international petroleum market and generally lower prices for commodities hindered more rapid economic growth. The World Bank estimates 26 percent of the urban population and 44 percent of the rural population were below the absolute poverty level in 1980, a sharp drop from 1970 levels of 51 percent and 59 percent respectively.

Agricultural output has increased significantly in recent years, about 3.8 percent per annum. A good harvest in 1985 followed a remarkable increase in food production in 1984. In that year the country achieved self-sufficiency in rice production for the first time since independence, a feat repeated in 1985. Partly as a result of improving output, the percentage of caloric supply available for consumption relative to nutritional requirements was 110 in 1981.

Community health standards remain low, although intensive government efforts are underway to train doctors and other health specialists and to provide medical facilities and

supplies. Tuberculosis, mosquito-borne diseases, including malaria, and skin disease are endemic. In 1985, life expectancy at birth was 55 years, and the infant mortality rate was 89 per 1,000 live births. In 1981, 23 percent of the population (40 percent in urban areas and 19 percent in rural areas) had access to safe water.

By 1981, virtually all primary school-age children were enrolled in schools, although the Government continues to face difficulty recruiting and keeping teachers for schools in isolated areas. In 1984, the President announced compulsory education through primary grades and encouraged wealthy Indonesians to "adopt" poorer students and help them pay for schooling. The World Bank estimates that as of 1981 total adult literacy stood at 67 percent--77 percent of men and 58 percent of women; 83 percent of urban and 52 percent of rural dwellers.

Employment of children under age 14 is forbidden by the basic labor law of 1948. The law also established an 8-hour day, 48-hour week, 1 rest day per week, and a definite vacation period. An extensive body of labor law and ministerial regulations provides for minimum standards of industrial health and safety. In practice, these statutes are rarely observed.

Indonesian law provides that the Department of Manpower Office in each region shall, at regular intervals, establish a minimum wage for its particular region. A new minimum wage for Jakarta, for example, was established in November 1985 at $1.18 per day. The range of regional minimum wages is from a high of $1.18 per day in some areas to a low of .50¢ per day in others. The Department of Manpower and the Central Statistical Office also report for each region a minimum physical needs figure.

Indonesian women generally enjoy a high degree of economic and social freedom, and there is significant cultural latitude for women's participation in public life. Women occupy important mid-level positions in the civil service, educational institutions, labor unions, the military, the professions, and private business. The Cabinet named in 1983 includes two women: The Minister of State for Women's Affairs and the Minister for Social Affairs. Although legislation guarantees women equal treatment, women seldom receive equal pay for equal work. In addition to a government-sponsored women's organization in which membership and participation are mandatory, there are several voluntary, private groups which work to advance women's legal, economic and political rights. Chief among these is KOWANI (Congress of Indonesian Women), an umbrella organization for some 55 women's groups.

Ethnic Chinese are pressured to adopt Indonesian customs and take Indonesian names. While they are also encouraged to become citizens, some Chinese find legal avenues to citizenship blocked or are discouraged by the time-consuming and expensive task of obtaining citizenship documents. Government regulations prohibit the operation of all-Chinese schools and institutions of higher learning, teaching in Chinese languages, the formation of exclusively Chinese cultural groups or trade associations, and the use of Chinese characters on signboards or in publications. However, social and religious groups which are in effect all Chinese are not proscribed and do exist.

U.S.OVERSEAS -LOANS AND GRANTS- OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S.FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

COUNTRY: INDONESIA

	1983	1984	1985
I.ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	111.4	116.2	114.4
LOANS.....	85.3	90.8	72.7
GRANTS.....	26.1	25.4	41.7
A.AID	71.8	74.7	72.0
LOANS.....	53.8	54.8	36.7
GRANTS.....	18.0	19.9	35.3
(SEC.SUPP.ASSIST.)...	0.0	0.0	0.0
B.FOOD FOR PEACE.....	39.6	41.5	42.4
LOANS.....	31.5	36.0	36.0
GRANTS.....	8.1	5.5	6.4
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	31.5	36.0	36.0
REPAY. IN $-LOANS.....	31.5	36.0	36.0
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	8.1	5.5	6.4
E.RELIEF.EC.DEV & WFP.	3.6	1.2	0.0
VOL.RELIEF AGENCY.....	4.5	4.3	6.4
C.OTHER ECON. ASSIST...	0.0	0.0	0.0
LOANS.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
GRANTS.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
PEACE CORPS.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
NARCOTICS.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHER.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
II.MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	27.4	47.4	34.3
LOANS.....	25.0	45.0	32.5
GRANTS.....	2.4	2.4	1.8
A.MAP GRANTS.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
B.CREDIT FINANCING....	25.0	45.0	32.5
C.INTL MIL.ED.TRNG....	2.4	2.4	1.8
D.TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	0.0	0.0	0.0
E.OTHER GRANTS.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
III.TOTAL ECON. & MIL...	138.8	163.6	148.7
LOANS.....	110.3	135.8	105.2
GRANTS.....	28.5	27.8	43.5
OTHER US LOANS.....	77.4	162.5	0.0
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	77.4	162.5	0.0
ALL OTHER.....	0.0	0.0	0.0

ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

	1983	1984	1985	1946-85
TOTAL.....	1623.7	1572.4	1432.8	12372.2
IBRD	1329.9	1033.4	972.7	8006.1
IFC	25.0	7.1	1.2	168.2
IDA	0.0	0.0	0.0	931.4
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	264.0	523.0	414.5	3008.5
AFDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNDP	4.8	8.9	0.0	118.1
OTHER-UN	0.0	0.0	44.4	139.9
EEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0